



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

instances of lack of uniformity, while "Jacques de Vitry" is sometimes (pp. 163 and 403) left in its French form; elsewhere it is given as "Jacob of Vitry". Surely, "James" is preferable to "Jacob" in English. Hence "Jacob of Varaggio" (p. 401) should read "Jacobus de Voragine" or "James of Voragine". Moreover, "John Cantius" (p. 355) should be "John of Kent". "Bessa" and "Clara" *passim* are not English and should be rendered "Besse" and "Clare". Several small inaccuracies in spelling also strike the eye such as "Marni" (p. 106) for "Narni"; "Ricetius" (p. 235, n. 1, and index, p. 419) for "Ricerius" (whose name is rightly given p. 102); "Jago" (p. 108) for "Iago"; "Chaving" (p. 402) for "Chavin"; "Golubvich" (p. 405) for "Golubovich"; "Paplebroch" (p. 367) and "Paplebrock", as the index has it (p. 427) for "Papebroch", etc. The date of the *Specchio di Perfezione* should be 1899 not 1889. These and similar specks do not, of course, seriously detract from the value of Dr. Sloane's translation which, taken as a whole, is elegant and exact. A full and accurate index enhances his volume in which the work of the publishers has been admirably done.

PASCHAL ROBINSON.

Les Papes d'Avignon, 1305-1378. Par G. MOLLAT. [Bibliothèque de l'Enseignement de l'Histoire Ecclésiastique.] (Paris: Victor Lecoffre, J. Gabalda. 1912. Pp. xv, 423.)

THE popes of Avignon have suffered much from historians who have passed on, with little critical examination, the views expressed in the writings of prejudiced contemporaries. Partly because of such treatment the prevailing judgment has been unfavorable to these popes. Research has not yet reached the stage where the accuracy of this opinion can be settled definitively, but it is now possible to make alterations in many important particulars. During the last thirty years the investigation by students of the sources made available by the opening of the Vatican Archives has resulted in the publication of a mass of documentary material and numerous monographs and papers. Many widely accepted views, such as Villani's story of the immense treasure left by John XXII. at his death, have been proved erroneous, and a great number of new facts have been established. A revision of this portion of papal history in the light of these recent discoveries is the contribution of M. Mollat in the present volume.

The work is divided into three parts. The first, occupying about a quarter of the book, contains short biographical sketches of the seven popes who resided at Avignon. The personalities of the different popes are delineated with a discriminating insight that produces excellent portraits, and the work and influence of each as head of the Church is described sympathetically but impartially. In the second portion, to which nearly half the book is given, the intricate windings of the political and diplomatic relations of the papacy with the principal

countries of Europe are traced in a generally commendable manner.

The author displays a wide acquaintance with papal sources and monographic literature but sometimes fails to take sufficient account of local sources. This defect is most noticeable in the chapter on England. Some of the best English sources are cited, but they do not appear to have been thoroughly used, while other sources, such as the many recently published episcopal registers, are not mentioned. This results in occasional slight errors and some important omissions. It is not true, for example, that Edward II. paid the royal tribute regularly after 1313 (p. 277), and the relations between Edward II. and John XXII. can scarcely be brought into the proper perspective without consideration of the several clerical tenths granted by the pope to the king from a recalcitrant national clergy. In the third section there is a rapid survey of the composition and life of the papal court and household, the organization and work of the administrative services, the position of the cardinals, and the centralization of the church, which is a concise summary of the recent publications on these subjects. The volume is supplied with bibliographies, which, despite the omission of a few obvious titles, constitute a fairly comprehensive guide to the recently published sources and literature.

In the last pages a few conclusions are stated which indicate in a measure the general tone of the book. In the author's opinion, although papal policy on some questions and under certain popes, such as Clement V. and Benedict XII., was shaped to accord with the wishes of the French kings, yet it was in the main independent. The prolonged sojourn outside of Italy was necessitated by a state of political anarchy, and had been presaged by half a century during which the popes rarely resided in Rome. Throughout the period the papacy pursued steadily the object of recovering the papal states, and the vast expenditures caused by this policy furnishes an explanation, and in a certain measure an excuse, for the fiscal policy (pp. 400-401).

On the whole M. Mollat has performed the difficult task of revising our knowledge of the popes of Avignon admirably. Both the general reader and the historical student will find the book useful and interesting.

W. E. LUNT.

La Vita e gli Scritti di Niccolò Machiavelli nella loro Relazione col Machiavellismo. Storia ed Esame Critico di ORESTE TOMMASINI. Volume II., parte I. e II. (Rome: Ermanno Loescher Compagnia. 1911. Pp. xxvi, 964; 965-1473.)

IN 1869, at the four-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Machiavelli, the first volume of Oreste Tommasini's work in manuscript took the prize offered by the city of Florence. In 1883, after the author had replaced his notes and references destroyed in a fire, it appeared in print in a volume of 750 pages. In 1911, twenty-eight years after the